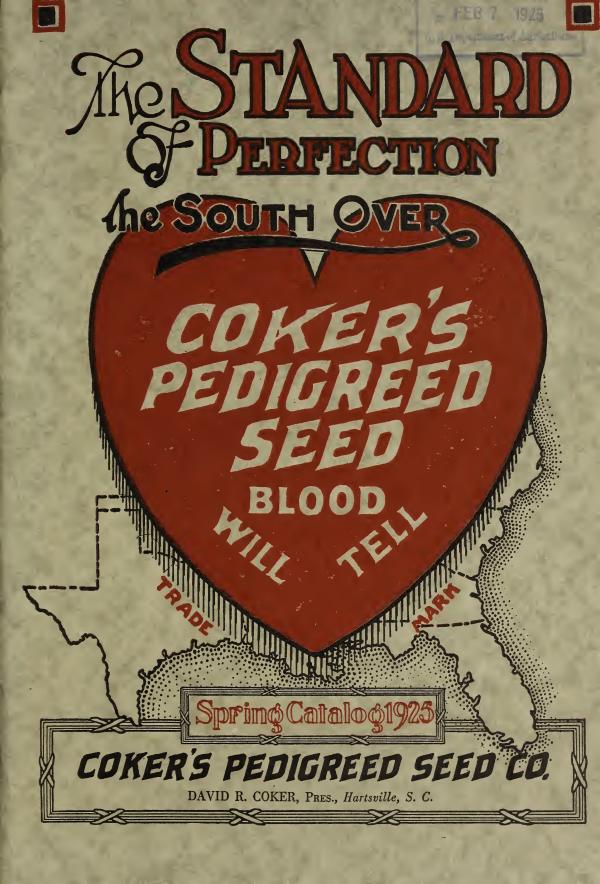
Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





The recognition, propagation and utilization of valuable plant variations bear exactly the same relation to profitable plant production that the recognition and propagation of animal variations bear to the production of livestock. There are thousands of experts all over the world engaged in the business of testing animals and propagating from those of proved quality whereas there are only a few men engaged in the work of testing plants and propagating those of proved superiority, although plant products are of far greater value than animal products. Agriculture will never reach the point of efficiency and profitableness which it should reach until the simple principle is recognized and put into general practice that single superior plants must be sought out, propagated and their seed universally used.

I feel sure that every cotton belt farmer who carefully reads this catalogue and follows its suggestions will add to his 1925 profits.

Doviel Reapter

A Trip Around Our Seed Farms

For the past 23 years I and my associates have been devoting ourselves to the task of making the southern farm more prosperous. We have carried on hundreds of experiments to discover the best agricultural methods and have bred varieties of many southern farm crops which are more productive than any obtainable elsewhere. We realize that the southern farmer must have more dollars per acre with which to buy comfort and happiness and that is the sole object of our efforts. We have spent a great deal of money in publishing the results of our experimental work, but while many have benefited by our bulletins we have found that those who come here, talk to our men and see the actual results are benefited far more. Thousands of farmers visit us during the growing and gathering seasons every year and most of them leave Hartsville with new ideas on profitable farming.

Our work is known the world over. Hundreds of agricultural experts from distant states and from every cotton producing country in the world have visited us and learned from our experts.

In order to induce our readers to come to Hartsville and give us an opportunity of helping them to make more money, we are going to describe to you a trip with one of our customers around our farms.

The customer arrives at our office, is greeted by Mr. Coker, President, and Mr. Chappell, Sales Manager, who discuss the particular problems he is interested in and then send him to Mr. Clyburn, Mr. Wilds, Mr. Norton, or whichever one of our experts can best serve him. Mr. Clyburn accompanies him to the different farms, shows him large areas of our different varieties of cotton and other crops, describes our methods of preparation, planting, fertilization, culture and weevil control. He sees before his eyes the results of our methods and the machines we use. He sees on the Hartsville Plantation 150 acres of cotton which actually produced last year (1924) 143 bales averaging 500 pounds each, of our new strains of Deltatype, Cleveland and Hartsville, under the wettest conditions we have ever known (our rainfall at Hartsville was 41.90 inches between May 1, and October 1).

He is shown our silage field planted with our Garrick No. 5 corn, 8 acres of which filled our 150-ton silo and the uncut portion of which produced 67 bushels of corn per acre. He passes a 25-acre field of 0-too-tan and Laredo Beans—wonderful new hay crops which produce far more hay than cow peas. He sees our herd of 73 pure bred Guernsey cattle, containing many animals worth \$500

Standard Of Perfection of Mor Southern Seeds

A Trip Around Our Seed Farms

(Continued)

to \$1,500.00 each, grazing in a splendid pasture of carpet grass and Lespedeza.

If he cares to see the crops on our sand hill farm he is driven there and shown fine Kobe Lespedeza, O-too-tan Beans, Pigeon Peas, Pedigreed Sweet Potatoes and Mary Washington Asparagus as well as good crops of cotton and corn, on very light sandy soil.

Mr. Wilds, or one of the other plant breeders, then takes him to the seed farm where he is shown, if he has time enough, about 1,500 plant-to-rows of nine varieties of cotton, the plants in each row accurately spaced and growing under the most uniform conditions so that the relative value of each row and plant may be determined and the most valuable selected and propagated. He sees several variety tests, each containing from 75 to 100 different varieties and strains of cotton growing under uniform conditions of fertilizing, spacing and soil. He sees variety tests and plant-to-row work with corn, sweet potatoes, soy beans and sorghum and test plots of Lespedeza and grasses. On every farm he sees well-kept premises, fruit trees, good live stock and tenants who have made money notwithstanding the boll weevil and wet years. The visitor, if he wishes, is shown our machinery for handling, recleaning and germinating seed, our large storage warehouses, our office containing many interesting and instructive exhibits and our plant for manufacturing farm machinery. He can see here a number of varieties of foreign cottons which are being tested and many rows of hybrid or crossed cottons from which new and valuable varieties may originate.

He sees in Hartsville a standard woman's college with as good equipment as any institution of its size in the country, stores which rival those of the larger cities and a staple cotton market where the farmers' interest is protected and 10,000 to 30,000 bales of staple cotton are sold every year. He sees wellpaved streets shaded by handsome oaks and bordered by well-kept gardens and comfortable homes. These with handsome churches and school buildings, six large manufacturing plants, an enterprising citizenship, a good back country and last, but not least, Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., make Hartsville "the biggest and best town of its size in the South." DAVID R. COKER.

How We Produced Good Cotton Crops Under Weevil Conditions

After four years of careful experimentation we have come to the following conclusions as to the best methods of cotton production under boll weevil conditions:

First, Plow the soil in the fall or early winter, leaving no grass litter or green weeds as hibernation quarters for weevils or for plant lice and red spiders to live on. Burn off ditch banks and turn rows and if possible rake up and haul away all

litter in woods near cotton fields. If possible destroy cotton stalks before frost.

In the eastern belt use 300 to 600 pounds of acid phosphate per acre to hasten maturity and increase fruitage. 100 to 200 pounds of kainit will help on light soils and on some stiff soils. Use ammonia equivalent to 100 pounds of nitrate of soda under the crop and at least 100 pounds of nitrate or 75 pounds of sulphate of ammonia as side ap-

How We Produced Good Cotton Under Weevil Conditions

(Continued)

plication after fruitage begins. When the season is wet we have found an additional application in late July or early August very profitable. Sulphate of ammonia is a cheap and valuable form of ammoniate to use on cotton either under the plant or as side application.

Plant from one to two bushels of good seed per acre on well prepared seed bed after the land has become thoroughly warm. There is danger in too early planting as stands are difficult to secure and good crops cannot be made without good stands.

Use a variety of demonstrated efficiency under weevil conditions. The very earliest kinds seem to do best in both the northern and southern edges of the cotton belt but medium early, big boll strains are apt to yield more heavily in the central portions.

Cotton should be thinned to a distance in the rows in proportion to the fertility of the soil and amount of fertilizer used. The smaller the stalk the closer should be the spacing. Three or four stalks in hills 12 inches apart is not too close where the plant does not grow more than 18 inches tall, but, where the stalks grow to 3 or 4 feet, two stalks in hills 18 inches apart is about the right stand. Work the crop rapidly, using shallow cultivation and continue until bolls begin to open or plants lap in row.

When the plant is six to ten inches high and just before squares appear examine carefully for weevils. If any are found apply two or three drops per hill of a mixture of one gallon of molasses, one gallon of water, and one pound of calcium arsenate. Be sure the molasses is sweet and unfermented. Use the mixture within 24 hours after mixing. Repeat applications at weekly intervals until blooms appear, oftener if rain occurs. If this early season poisoning has been properly done all except late emerging weevils will be destroyed and no further control measures will be needed for four to six weeks.

The fields should be frequently gone over by some one who understands how to look for weevil damage. (Your county agent will show you how to determine infestation.) As soon as punctured squares are found in any quantity, say 5 percent or more, dust with calcium arsenate with some approved machine at the rate of 2 or 3 pounds per acre. Repeat in four days (sooner if rain intervenes) and watch infestation carefully. Repeat the dusting operation when infestation begins to go up again. Six or eight applications of dust properly applied will save the crop under average conditions.

We have suffered much damage here from attacks of the small, yellow plant louse which sometimes follows dusting with calcium arsenate. For this reason we have been much prejudiced against the dusting method. We have, however, discovered that sulphate of nicotine of two percent strength applied at the rate of five to ten pounds per acre when the atmosphere is still and the temperature not under seventy degrees will destroy the lice. If louse infestation is heavy and is not checked it will sometimes do more damage than the boll weevil.

In the late afternoon and early morning we frequently have a few quiet hours when dusting can be done most efficiently and at very small cost. Calcium arsenate can then be discharged above the cotton from an efficient machine at the rate of 10 to 20 pounds per acre and will drift and cover from 10 to 20 rows, thus allowing the field to be dusted in a very short time at the rate of 1 or 2 pounds per acre, which amounts have proved effective for weevil control.

The above advice on handling the cotton crop is not mere theory. By using just this program we have produced on our Hartsville plantations 143 five hundred pound bales on 150 acres (mostly 1½" to 13%" staples) although we have had the wettest year ever experienced here. Our county has produced about one-third of a normal crop while many of our fields produced record crops.

We welcome visits from our friends and gladly show them just how we accomplish such results.



Staple Cotton Premiums

In our last year's catalogue we called attention to the fact that during the past twelve years staple cotton premiums had swung down and up like a pendulum, the low periods being just five years apart. We said, "If there is anything in the old saying, 'History repeats itself', we will see good premiums on desirable full length staple cottons one year hence."

We sold on Nov. 26, 1924, a lot of $1\frac{5}{16}$ " Deltatype cotton at 37½ cents which is a premium of 56 percent over the corresponding grade of short and we still have on hand a lot of 13/8" of this variety which we value at 40 cents per pound. There has not been a single year since we began keeping a record of staple premiums in 1912 that strict middling 15 cotton could not have been sold at a premium of not less than 25 percent over short cotton. During two of these thirteen years it brought over twice as much as short cotton. In two other years the premium was 75 percent or more. In four other years the premiums were 54 to 70 percent and in only four years in thirteen does the record show that the premium was between 25 and 50 percent. We quote from the table printed below prepared from the books of the Coker Cotton Company of actual prices paid farmers during the heaviest marketing month of each cotton year beginning with 1912. In nearly every year better premiums than those recorded could have been obtained at some time. The table shows for 1924 a premium of 341/3 percent and it has advanced to over 50 percent since the figures for this year were obtained. Premiums on full 11/4" cotton have advanced about as much as those on $1\frac{5}{16}$ ", but the same is not true of premiums on $1\frac{1}{8}$ " to $1\frac{3}{16}$ ". The big crop of Egyptian Uppers comes into competition with American 1½" to 1¾", but outside of the small amount of Peruvian and South African cotton the United States has no competitor on 1¼" to 1¾". The practical disappearance of Pima cotton in the far southwestern states and the partial failure of Egyptian Sakellarides insure, we believe, an unusual demand for 1¼" to 1¾" for at least another year and we see no reason to expect average premiums of less than 50 percent for good grades of these lengths for the next crop.

The most successful farmers are usually specialists in some line of agricultural produce. It is our observation that those farmers who have chosen full length staple cotton as their specialty and stuck to it have been successful far beyond the average.

Consider this record. In our 1923 and 1924 variety tests the 380 check rows of Deltatype Strain 2 averaged 612.5 pounds of lint cotton per acre. The 8 rows of Deltatype Strain 3 produced 661.2 pounds of lint per acre. The 8 rows of Delfos 6102 produced 649.5 pounds of lint per acre. The 328 rows of all varieties of short cotton averaged 644.2 pounds per acre. At the average price for strict middling $1\frac{5}{16}$ " for the past 13 years the Deltatype Strain 2 produced \$230.00 per acre for lint and seed. The Deltatype Strain 3 netted \$249. 69, the Deltatypes being figured at 33.46 cents per pound and the short cottons at 20.86, which according to our records are the actual average prices as shown on page five for 13 years. Seed were figured at the uniform price of \$40.00 per ton. At the average price for other length staple cottons none made a record to compare with the Deltatypes. We have just received Press Bulletin 217 giving the results

Staple Cotton Premiums

(Continued)

of the Georgia Experiment Station cotton variety test at Experiment, Georgia. In this test Deltatype Strain 3 produced 58 pounds more seed cotton than the next highest of the 25

varieties in the test. Its lint yield will nearly equal that of the highest short staple varieties. Deltatype Strain 3 also made a very high yield at the Florence, S. C., Station.

Table Showing Actual Value of Strict Middling 1 3-16"—1 5-16" and Short Cotton. Price per Pound and Percent Difference 1912 to 1924 Based on Actual Average Price Paid on Hartsville, S. C., Market for the One Heaviest Marketing Month in Each Year.

YEAR	Price Per Lb. (Cents) 1 3-16"	Price Per Lb. (Cents) 1 5-16"	Price Per Lb. (Cents) 7-8" to 1" Short	Per Cent Premium 1 3-16" Price Over Short Price	Per Cent Premium 15-16" Price Over Short Price
November 1912	17.00	18.50	12.00	40.17	54.17
November 1913	14.00	15.75	9.08	55.55	75.00
November 1914	17.50	19.00	12.00	45.83	58.33
November 1915		17.25	13.00	19.23*	32.70*
November 1916	25.00	29.00	19.50	28.21	48.72
November 1917	37.80	42.80	27.00	40.00	58.52
November 1918	32.43	35.92	28.00	15.82*	28.29*
November 1919	69.58	81.59	40.52	71.22	101.35
November 1920	27.00	32.00	17.00	58.82	88.24
October 1921	35.00	38.50	19.00	84.21	102.63
October 1922	33.00	37.00	21.75	51.73	70.11
October 1923		35.27	28.18	12.03*	25.11*
October 1924		32.37	24.10	14.30	34.32
13-Year Average	29.59	33.46	20.86	41.72	59.81

^{*}Please note low premiums have occurred at five-year intervals and that even in these years 155", the length that Deltatype should make, has never brought less than 25 percent premium.

The Hazards of Germination

Some farmers fail to appreciate the fact that there is a risk of failure to secure stands even with tested seed of highest germination. Such failures are sometimes chargeable to mother nature and sometimes to mistakes of the planter himself. Cold wet weather, hard packing rains, too much depth, nearness to strong fertilizing salts (like nitrate or kainit) or organic ammoniates (like cotton seed meal), a poorly prepared seed bed, and last, but not least, an insufficient amount of seed, have all been responsible for poor stands. Oily and salty car floors and leaky roofs ruin some shipments before delivery and it is most important to examine every shipment on arrival and reject those damaged in transit.

It is not difficult to tell with reasonable accuracy whether seed are sound and vital. If you cut and examine a hundred or more and find the color right and the germ healthy looking, there is little doubt as to the germination of the lot.

Cotton seed will rarely give good stands if planted too early and it is our experience that much is lost and nothing gained by planting before the ground is thoroughly warm. Not an acre of cotton was planted by us this year before April 16th, though April 1st to 15th is the usual planting time here. We got splendid stands and made a full crop although this was the wettest year ever known here. Every single lot of our seed has had its percentage of germination determined and that percentage is printed on the tag. We want you to check us up as soon as your shipment arrives.

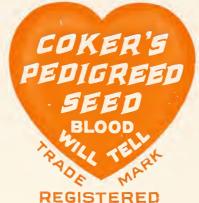


Why "Coker's Pedigreed"?

FIRST— Because of the twenty-eight years agricultural experience and the twenty-one years plant breeding experience of the man who made "Coker's Pedigreed" the synonym for honesty and scientific accuracy.

SECOND—Because a generation of experience and a generation of reputation is back of every bag which bears the Red Heart Trade Mark.

THIRD—Because you literally take your financial life in your hands when you pitch your crop and cannot afford to run an unnecessary risk in laying the foundation for your year's crop.



FOURTH—Because you can reasonably count on increased yields and highest money values from the product of our seeds.

FIFTH—Because you will take pride and pleasure in watching the growth of crops which are uniform and highly productive.

It Isn't Genuine Coker's Pedigreed If It Hasn't the Heart

"I wish to state without qualification that I think your work has been of great value to the farmers of the South. There cannot be two opinions as to the value of your seed over the ordinary planting seed."

RICHARD I. MANNING, Ex-Governor of South Carolina.

How to Tell If It's "Coker's Pedigreed"



THIS TRADE-MARK, which is registered in the United States Patent Office, appears on every bag of genuine "COK-ER'S PEDIGREED SEED" sent out by the Pedigreed Seed Company, Look for this trademark and protect yourself against inferior imitations.

Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., Hartsville, S. C. Our seed are all sent out in bags labeled "Coker's Pedigreed Seed" and bearing our registered trade mark. All of our Pedigreed seed also bear the O.K. tag of our President and are officially sealed before leaving our warehouse. No seed is genuine "Coker's Pedigreed Seed" unless it bears our official O.K. under seal and our registered trade mark. Do not be deceived. Insist on having genuine Coker's Pedigreed Seed.

Buy Your Seed From Headquarters

Seed of all grades are offered. Bad to poor; good to best. There is but one best—the kind that are scientifically bred for highest qualities—the only kind we offer. Your crop cannot be better than the seed you use. Do not take a chance.

Buy Your Seed Direct From Headquarters.



The seed contained in this bag has met every requirement of the Plant Breating Department of the Pacingrand Seed Company as to treeding the Company as to treeding and cleaning and grading and has received the official OK, of the Company. To seed is genuine CONERS TEDIGREED SEED "without this O.K

(Signed) B RCotton, Possubent, Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., Hartsville, S. C.

Coker's Pedigreed Deltatype Webber Strain No. 3

Staple—1 5/16" to 1 3/8". Season—Early. Hull—Thick, fibrous, hardens quickly, offers much resistance to boll weevil puncture.

Lint Percent—31.9 to 33.3.

Boll Size-Very large, 59 to 62 to pound.

Picking Quality—Very good. Storm Resistance—Excellent.

Money Value—Highest.

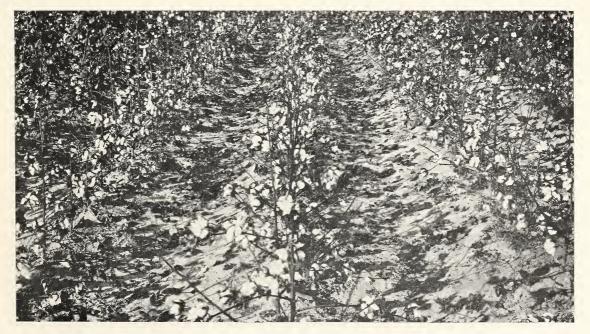
Type of Plant—Very erect, medium, open, very vigorous and prolific.

That "Blood Will Tell" is strikingly shown by the wonderful performance of our Deltatype Webber Strain No. 3. A selection from our famous Deltatype Webber Strain No. 2, it has even in a more marked degree the many desirable qualities of the parent, namely, high yield, staple length, uniformity, strength, character, percent lint, large boll, good picking quality, storm resistance and resistance to weevil. This performance record shows it to be the best long staple cotton ever bred. Compare its average record in our 1923-1924 variety tests with that made by some of the other best cottons of different lengths.

	Yield Seed Average Value Seed Per Acre and Lint Per Acre
Deltatype No. 2192	7.8 \$211.39
Deltatype No. 3208	33.9 231.47
Delfos 6102194	
Coker-Cleveland No. 4210	7.4 199.97
Wannamaker-Cleveland 190	4.3 186.90
Coker 11-16" Cleveland.198	4.2 190.89
Coker 11-8" Cleveland 194	0.2 195.54

Only two experiment stations have furnished results of their 1924 cotton variety tests at the time this catalogue goes to press. At the Georgia Experiment Station at Experiment, Ga., in a test of 25 varieties, Deltatype No. 3 led in seed cotton yield producing 58 lbs. of seed cotton per acre more than the next highest variety. At the Pee Dee Experiment Station at Florence, S. C., in a test of 20 varieties, on which only two pre-square applications of sweetened poison were used as weevil control, Deltatype No. 3 produced 1680 lbs. of seed cotton per acre. Dixie Triumph, the highest in the lot, produced 1687½ lbs. seed cotton per acre and Lightning Express Strain No. 4, the next highest, produced 1686.4 lbs. per acre.

PRICES: Per bushel of 30 lbs., \$6.00; ton lots, \$5.85 per bushel; 15 ton lots, \$5.70 per bushel. Per bag, (100 lbs.), \$20.00; ton lots, \$19.50 per bag; 15 ton lots, \$19.00 per bag, f.o.b. Hartsville, S. C., Jackson, Miss., or Memphis, Tenn.



Deltatype Webber Plant-to-Row 1924. Photo Taken Following Three Weeks Continuous Rains



Coker's Pedigreed Deltatype Webber Strain No. 2

Staple—1 5/16" to 1 3/8". Season-Early. Percent Lint-31 1/2 to 33 1/3.

Boll Size—Large, 60 to 65 to pound.

Hull—Thick, fibrous, offers much resistance to boll weevil puncture.

Picking Quality—Very good.

Type—Erect, very prolific, medium open. Money Value-Highest.

Next to our Deltatype Webber Strain 3 our Deltatype Webber Strain No. 2 (bred by us and introduced first in spring 1924) is, we believe the best staple cotton ever bred, judging by its continuous performance both in tests and in increase yields.

In an extensive variety test in 1923 the adjoining check rows of Deltatype Webber Strain 2 produced

not only more seed cotton per acre than Wannamaker-Cleveland, Delfos 6102, 631, Mexican Big Boll, Lone Star, King, Acala, Durango, Columbia, and many others, but produced a far greater profit per acre. In a test at Merigold, Miss., 1923, conducted by Mr. W. B. Parks, Deltatype Webber Strain No. 2 led all varieties in yield producing 488 pounds of seed cotton per acre more than Delfos 6102 and 504 pounds more than Wannamaker-Cleveland. Mr. J. M. Overstreet of Judsonia, Arkansas, reports that Deltatype Strain 2 produced more for him this year than any other cotton. Included in his test were Delfos 6102, Durango, Sikes' Short Staple, Acala No. 5, and Deltatype Webber Strain 2.

	Seed Cotton Per Acre	Baled Lint Per Acre
1920 Plant-to-Row Yield	1869 lbs.	611 lbs.
1921 Variety Test	1573 lbs.	535 lbs.
1922 Variety Test	1587 lbs.	516 lbs.
1923 Variety Test—188 Check Rows		705 lbs.
1924 Variety Test—192 Check Rows	1743.9 lbs.	571 lbs.

PRICES: Per bushel of 30 pounds, \$4.00; ton lots, \$3.90 per bushel; 15 ton lots, \$3.75 per bushel. Per bag (100 lbs.), \$13.33; ton lots, \$13.00 per bag; 15 ton lots, \$12.50 per bag, f.o.b. Harstville, S. C., Jackson, Miss., or Memphis, Tenn.



Plant-to-Row Pedigreed Deltatype Webber Strain No. 2 in 1923 Breeding Patch.



Coker's Pedigreed Deltatype Webber Strain No. 1

Deltatype Webber is, we believe, the most superior staple cotton ever introduced. It is the culminnation of years of scientific breeding and we believe it to be the most prolific and profitable cotton ever produced. This year and every year that staples sell at normal premiums, it will put more money into the farmer's pocket than any other variety.

Strain No. 1 produces a plant of moderate size, with several basal branches of erect type. Bolls

large, averaging 60 to 65 to pound, elongated, ovate, pointed, 4 to 5 locked, easily picked. Fine silky, strong lint, that under good condition is $1\frac{5}{16}$ " to $1\frac{3}{8}$ " long. Lint percentage averages 31 to $33\frac{1}{3}$. Deltatype Webber is later than Lightning Express, but it ranks as an early cotton. It stands up well under boll weevil conditions, its bolls reaching the puncture proof stage at a very early stage.

PRICES: Per bushel of 30 lbs., \$2.80; ton lots, \$2.70 per bushel; 15 ton lots, \$2.60 per bushel. Per bag (100 lbs.), \$9.33; ton lots, \$9.00 per bag; 15 ton lots, \$8.67 per bag, f.o.b. Hartsville, S. C. Jackson, Miss., or Memphis, Tenn.

NOTE: The staple lengths which we quote for our different cottons are those which they actually produce under fair to good conditions. Under extraordinary conditions they may be somewhat longer and under poor or droughty conditions they will be shorter.

"It is unaccountable that intelligent farmers will not use the best varieties of seed. The first cost for the most productive seed is small compared with results. It costs no more to plant and cultivate good varieties than poor varieties."

BRIGHT WILLIAMSON, Ex-President S. C. Bankers Association.



This is the Standard under which much of the South's most helpful and most intellectual agricultural experimental work and research is done. The mot-

to "Blood Will Tell" is the basis of success in the improvement of Southern Agricultural activity.



Strikingly Early Progeny in Our 1922 Plant-to-Row Test of Deltatype Webber



Coker's Pedigreed Lightning Express Strain No. 4

Staple—1 3/16" to 1 1/4". Season—Earliest.
Percent Lint—31 to 33.
Character—Excellent.
Boll Size—70 to 75 per pound.
Picking Quality—Excellent.
Storm Resistance—Good.
Plant Type—Very erect, open.
Foliage—Very light, sun reaches every boll.

In Lightning Express Strain No. 4 we have to offer to our customers a new and striking strain of Lightning that in our tests is the EARLIEST of all cottons. It has the WIDEST range of adaptability of any cotton that we know of. It is doing especially well at both the extreme northern and southern limits of the belt. With Lightning Express these limits can and are being extended. It is of an especially desirable type, being very open, with exeremely THIN FOLIAGE.

It should be spaced very close in the drill. Bolls open nicely, fluff and pick easily, yet are storm resistant. It produces a full $1\frac{3}{16}$ " to $1\frac{1}{4}$ " staple, extremely strong, uniform and of best character. The first bales being ginned this fall (1924) are

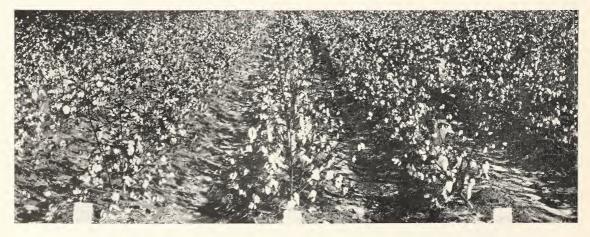
averaging 32.3 percent based on total seed cotton and bale weight.

It is very prolific, leading all varieties in total pounds of seed cotton in our extensive 1922 cotton variety test. Not only is it extremely prolific, but it sets and matures a crop quicker than any variety we have tested. It will come nearer producing a full crop before weevil migration begins than any cotton when planted at usual dates. When planted late it will also come nearer making a full crop. An acre planted on the 10th of May, 1923, produced 1,734 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Another acre planted on the 20th of May produced 1,238 pounds. Both acres were on very light sandy soil.

Wilt Resistance

Those who have planted our previous strains of Lightning Express on wilt land know that they show considerable resistance. Lightning Express Strain No. 4 with us has shown more resistance in wilt tests than any of the other strains. We especially recommend this strain for Florida, Illinois, Virginia, and other far southern and far northern parts of the belt.

PRICES: Per bushel of 30 lbs., \$4.00; ton lots, \$3.90 per bushel; 15 ton lots, \$3.75 per bushel. Per bag (100 lbs.), \$13.33; ton lots, \$13.00 per bag; 15 ton lots, \$12.50 per bag, f.o.b. Hartsville, S. C., Jackson, Miss., or Memphis, Tenn.



Coker's Pedigreed Lightning Epress Plant-to-Row Test 1924

Coker's Pedigreed Lightning Express Strain No. 3

Lightning Express Strain No. 3 is more prolific than any previous strain, has a smaller stalk, a 2% higher lint yield and is earlier—according to all records is one of the earliest of all cottons, either short or long, Strain No. 4 being a little earlier. The seeds are small, come up quickly, the plants are vigorous, grow off quickly, set an early crop which matures rapidly. The foliage is thin, and the sun can reach each boll, so that even with a very wet August, the loss from rot is negligible. These qualities, coupled with its

high yielding ability a high per cent of lint, and a fair degree of wilt resistance, makes this new cotton a valuable variety to any grower, but especially valuable to growers with stiff, damp, cold or slow land, and to the growers near the northern limit of the cotton belt. Likewise it will be valuable to those growers who for any reason are prevented from planting until very late. This cotton seems well adapted to the southern margin of the cotton belt, as well as the northern. It is making a phenomenal yield at Madison, Florida, this year.

PRICES: Per bushel, of 30 lbs., \$3.00; ton lots, \$2.90 per bushel; 15 ton lots, \$2.75 per bushel. Per bag (100 lbs.), \$10.00; ton lots, \$9.67 per bag; 15 ton lots, \$9.17 per bag, f.o.b. Hartsville, S. C., Jackson, Miss., or Memphis, Tenn.

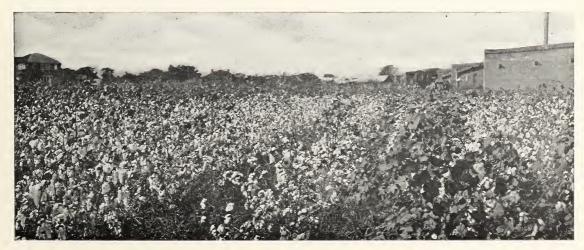
Coker's Pedigreed Lightning Express Strain No. 2

Staple—1 3/16" to 1 1/4". Season—Very Early Percent of Lint—30.75.
Size of Boll—69 to 73 per pound.
Type of Plant—Open.
Picking Quality—The Best.

Lightning Express Strain 2 retains all the desirable qualities of Strain 1, yet is more uniform

in type, has smaller weed, closer fruiting habits and a better yield record. It has open foliage, the best of picking qualities and is one of the earliest of all the staple varieties. Its earliness makes it exceptionally valuable for planting under boll weevil conditions, for which it is particularly recommended, and along the northern margin of the belt.

PRICES: Per bushel, of 30 lbs., \$2.00; ton lots, \$1.90 per bushel; 15 ton lots, \$1.75 per bushel. Per bag (100 lbs.), \$6.67; ton lots, \$6.33 per bag; 15 ton lots, \$5.83 per bag, f.o.b. Hartsville, S. C., Jackson, Miss., or Memphis, Tenn.



Plant-to-Row Test of Lightning Express 1920, From Which Our Strain No. 3. is Descended.



Coker's Pedigreed Hartsville No. 19

Staple—1 1/4" to 1 5/16". Season Early.
Percent Lint—32.2 to 33.3.
Character—The Best.
Picking Quality—The Best.
Boll Size—Large, 55 to 58 to pound.
Storm Resistance—Excellent.
Resistance to Weather Strain—Excellent.
Type—Open, flat top, uniform, striking.

We are pleased to offer to our customers this year a new strain of our famous Hartsville variety that we designate Hartsville No. 19. The 19 signifies that nineteen years of continuous pedigree breeding are behind it. Our President's first years in the field of plant breeding were devoted to the development of the Hartsville long staple cottons which he bred from the Jones Big Boll, a good short staple variety. He made a notable success with these cottons and

during the past 22 years he has bred and introduced Hartsville Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16 and this year Strain No. 19, each new strain better than the preceding.

Prior to the advent of the boll weevil no cottons produced better money crops than our Hartsville Nos. 11, 12, and 14. These cottons, however, required a long season to develop, hence under weevil conditions could not compete with the earlier long staple varieties, such as our Deltatype Webber.

We foresaw this condition and our plant breeders began breeding especially for earliness. Our Hartsville No. 16 which was descended from an early plant selected in 1917 proved to be earlier and a heavier producer under weevil conditions than any of the previous strains.

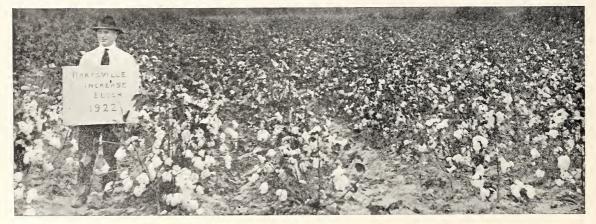
Our Hartsville No. 19 is descended from our Hartsville 16, but surpasses it in yield, earliness, storm resistance and character of fiber. The following table taken from our variety test records shows the real advance that has been made by No. 19 over Hartsville No. 16.

1	1922		1923	
Pounds Seed	Value Seed	Pounds Seed	Value Seed	
Cotton per	and Lint	Cotton per	and Lint	
Acre	per Acre	Acre	per Acre	
Hartsville 19	\$215.33	2215	\$289.09	
	136.12	1878	233.57	
In favor of Hartsville 19 496	\$ 79.21	337	\$ 55.52	

In 1922, our worst weevil year, an increase plot of this cotton on average Portsmouth sandy loam soil produced 1238 pounds of seed cotton per acre or a bale weighing 423 pounds. This cotton was only mopped six times with a

1-1-1 mixture of calcium arsenate, water and molasses. In 1923 we had only a fourteen-acre field planted in Hartsville 19. This field produced fourteen bales averaging 520 pounds per bale.

PRICES: Per bushel of 30 lbs., \$5.00; ton lots, \$4.85 per bushel; 15 ton lots, \$4.70 per bushel. Per bag (100 lbs.), \$16.67; ton lots, \$16.17 per bag; 15 ton lots, \$15.67 per bag, f.o.b. Hartsville, S. C., Jackson, Miss., or Memphis, Tenn.



Hartsville No. 19 in First Year Increase Block, 1922.

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Coker's Pedigreed 1 1/8" Cleveland

Percent Lint-35 to 38. **Staple 1** 1/8''. Size of Boll-59 to 60 to pound. Opens wide, fluffs nicely, yet storm resistant.

Picking Quality—The best.

Type of Plant—Flat top, spreading, medium open, very prolific.

Season—Medium early, quick fruiting.

A distinctly new variety of Cleveland Big Boll with 11/8" staple that has all the good qualities of the parent, namely: high yield, high percent lint and wide adaptability, and in addition has a larger boll, matures earlier, is more storm-resistant, and has $1\frac{1}{8}$ " staple.

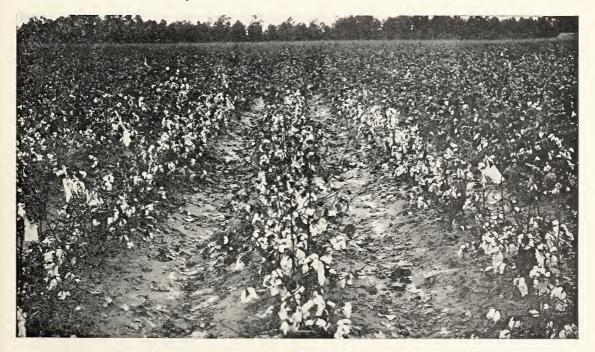
This new strain of Cleveland is descended from a beautiful, flat-topped, spreading, open growing row in our 1921 plant-to-row of Cleveland, which stapled a uniform 11/8" staple. In the test were planted 154 of the very best Cleveland selections that could be gotten from breeding patches, increase plots and general pedigreed fields. The parent row of Coker's 11/8" Cleveland produced in this test 1,725.36 pounds of seed cotton per acre. In the entire test it ranked second in yield. Some of the

other apparently good rows in this same test produced less than 1,100 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

It is as dependable as the best short staple Cleveland. The seed are unusually vital, the plants grow off vigorously and produce a crop even under very adverse conditions. These, together with the high lint yield and 11/8" staple, make it a good and safe variety to plant any and every year. In our variety tests 1923 and 1924 it has produced an average of 1940.6 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

This cotton varies somewhat in boll size and shape, also somewhat in staple length, but it is an unusually striking and productive cotton of full 11/8" average staple and excellent character. It is as long as and will outyield some of the widely advertised cottons which are said to produce $1\frac{3}{16}$ " staple and besides the character of the lint is better, the bolls are larger, the percent of lint higher and it has the adaptability and reasonable certainty of yield possessed by all four strains of the Cleveland variety. We consider this a wonderfully valuable cotton.

PRICES: Per bushel of 30 lbs., \$3.55; ton lots, \$3.30 per bushel; 15 ton lots, \$3.00 per bushel. Per bag (100 lbs.), \$11.83; ton lots, \$11.00 per bag; 15 ton lots, \$10.00 per bag, f.o.b. Hartsville, S. C., Jackson, Miss., or Memphis, Tenn.



Coker's Pedigreed 1 1/8" Cleveland in Plant-to-Row Test 1924. Middle Row Yield 2168 lbs. Seed Cotton Per Acre. Leaves in Foreground Stripped to Show Actual Cotton.



Pedigreed Coker-Cleveland Strain No. 4

Staple—7/8" to 1". Percent Lint—38. Size of Boll—60 to 63 to pound. Picking Quality—The best.

Type—Spreading, flat-topped, very prolific.

A new short staple strain of Cleveland Big Boll cotton that with us is more productive than any other short staple cotton that it has been tested against. It has been bred especially for high yield, vigor, lint percent, uniformity and strength.

This new strain is descended from a strikingly productive plant-to-row of Cleveland. In the original test it produced at the rate of 2379 pounds of seed cotton that ginned 38.35 percent lint, producing 912 pounds of lint per acre net. In a variety test in 1921 it far surpassed all other strains of Cleveland and produced more lint cotton per acre than any other variety or strain in the test. This test

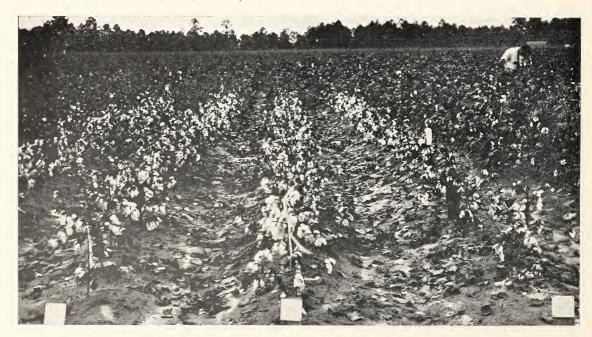
PRICES: Per bushel of 30 lbs., \$3.55; ton lots, \$3.45 per bushel; 15 ton lots, \$3.35 per bushel. Per bag (100 lbs.), \$11.83; ton lots, \$11.50 per bag; 15 ton lots, \$11.00 per bag, f.o.b. Hartsville, S. C., Jackson, Miss., or Memphis, Tenn.

included eighty-two varieties and strains of the best long and short cottons. The past year in a test that included ninety-three varieties and strains of both long and short cottons it produced 2334 pounds of seed cotton per acre, ranking third in total seed cotton produced, being led only by our Deltatype strain No. 3 and a still newer selection of our Cleveland, seed of which will be offered next year.

In our 1924 variety test Strain No. 4 produced 1880.3 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Wannamaker Cleveland in the same test produced 1640.8 pounds of seed cotton. To the many growers of Cleveland cotton throughout the cotton belt we recommend this striking new strain, believing it to be the highest producing short cotton ever offered.



We originate new and better varieties and produce the best seed available of those varieties. We always breed for highest quality and such quality cannot be had at a low price.



Pedigreed Coker-Cleveland Strain No. 4 in 1924 Plant-to-Row Test. Middle Row Produced 1981 lbs. of Seed Cotton Per Acre. Leaves in Foreground Stripped to Show Actual Cotton.



Pedigreed Coker-Cleveland

Strain No. 3

Staple—15/16" to 1 1/16". Season—Early. Boll Size—Large, 64 to 69 to lb.

Picking Quality—The best.

Type of Plant—Medium, open, spreading, flat top.

Lint Percent-37 to 39.

This strain of Cleveland is a great improvement over any previous strain of Cleveland we have had in tests. It is a sixteenth inch longer than the parent strain, a week earlier and is more open in type. In increase block in 1921 it was by far the most striking of any. The plants were low spreading in type and set a splendid crop in spite of heavy in-

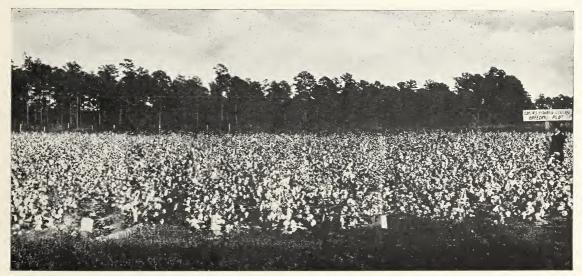
festation of boll weevil. It produced on this plot 1580 pounds of seed cotton per acre or at the rate of 613 pounds of lint.

In 1922 when this county made only one-fourth of a crop we had 14 acres planted in Strain No. 3. It was on average soil and surrounded by woods and with the very rainy season it was impossible to control the weevils during the latter part of the season. The 14 acres produced 12 bales, averaging 515 pounds each. Last year some crops yielded 1½ bales per acre. This strain is making good yields with heavy weevil infestation and a wet season this year. We sold our entire production of these seed last year at \$4.70 to \$5.00 per bushel.

PRICES: Per bushel of 30 lbs., \$2.25; ton lots, \$2.15 per bushel; 15 ton lots, \$2.00 per bushel. Per bag (100 lbs.), \$7.50; ton lots, \$7.17 per bag; 15 ton lots, \$6.67 per bag, f.o.b. Hartsville, S. C. Jackson, Miss., or Memphis, Tenn.

"I bought from you 66 bushels Cleveland Big Boll Cotton Seed (Strain No. 3), using one bushel per acre when planting. I had a perject stand, although the season was very bad, and on about 66 acres I gathered an average of 425 lbs. of lint cotton per acre. To me the most surprising thing was that when gathering the cotton, the lint appeared to be better than lint from my other Cleveland Big Boll Cotton. I tested both as to percentage of lint per 100 lbs. of seed cotton. I found that 1235 lbs. of seed cotton from your Pedigreed Seed gave me a 500 weight bale, while it took 1400 lbs. of seed cotton of my other Cleveland Big Boll Cotton to give me 500 lbs. lint."

December 1, 1924, Orangeburg, S. C. P. M. SMOAK.



Plant-to-Row Cleveland Big Boll From Which Pedigreed Coker-Cleveland Strain No. 3 is Descended.

Standard Of Perfection of Southern Seeds

Coker's Pedigreed 1 1/16" Cleveland

Staple—Full 1 1/16". Size of Boll—68 to Lb. Percent Lint—Net 35.5 to 36.4 or 37.3, including bagging and ties.

Season-Very early. Crop sets rapidly.

Picking Quality—The best.

Type—Small, short fruiting branches, fruit closely set, very prolific.

Another distinctly new variety of Cleveland having full $1\frac{1}{16}$ " staple, high percent of lint, small weed, very early maturity and striking productivity. This new Cleveland is descended from a strikingly early $1\frac{1}{16}$ " row in our 1921 plant-to-row. It is a selection two generations back from our Cleveland Strain No. 2. This new $1\frac{1}{16}$ " Cleveland does well on all of our soil types. Due to the small stalk and early maturity it does better on heavy soils than any of the other Clevelands. It also stands narrower rows and closer spacing than the other strains.

In variety tests in 1923 it produced 2106.1 pounds of seed cotton per acre and in 1924 1862.2 pounds; an average of 1984.2 pounds per acre or a bale weighing over 700 pounds.

We are often fooled when judging the yield of our Cleveland cottons by the eye, usually underestimating the yield in the field. This new $1\frac{1}{16}$ " Cleveland is a particularly deceptive strain. The past year we had a seventeen-acre increase field in this cotton on which the stands were poor, there being many long gaps. The plants were small in size, but were loaded with fruit. All who saw this field were much interested in the outcome and there are many estimates of the yield. These estimates varied from one-half to one bale per acre. We couldn't possibly see more than 1000 pounds of seed cotton per acre. To our surprise this seventeen-acre field actually produced 29,316 pounds of seed cotton and 10,396 pounds of lint or 20 4-5 five hundred pound bales. Thirteen of these bales were sold in November, 1923, for 36½ cents per pound.

PRICES: Per bushel of 30 lbs., \$3.55; ton lots, \$3.35 per bushel; 15 ton lots, \$3.15 per bushel. Per bag (100 lbs.), \$11.83; ton lots, \$11.17 per bag; 15 ton lots, \$10.50 per bag, f.o.b. Hartsville, S. C., Jackson, Miss., or Memphis, Tenn.



Middle Row Pedigreed Coker-Cleveland Strain No. 3 (Check) Rows on Each Side Selections From Coker's Pedigreed 1 1/16" Cleveland.

Standard Of Perfection Francisco Southern Seeds &

Coker's Pedigreed Garrick Corn Strain No. 5

Grain—White, flinty, medium deep. Cob—White. Season—Medium to late. Weevil Resistance—Excellent. Prolificacy—Two and three ears (usually two).

The Garrick Corn has long been recognized as one of the highest yielding and most widely adapted of any of the varieties cultivated in the South. Our breeding work with this variety has been directed toward the production of higher yielding strains. Coker's Pedigreed Garrick Strain No. 5 is descended from the highest yielding crossed progenies of our 1922 earto-row of Garrick and is our latest development of this splendid variety.

Description

Under field conditions plant is 8 to 10 feet high, vigorous, prolific, two to three ears (usually two) per stalk, ears medium large, 12 to 16 rowed with white cob and white, flinty medium deep grains. The hard, flinty nature of the kernel and the good shuck covering of the ear renders it comparatively weevil resistant. This, together with the white cob, white grain and heavy yielding ability, makes it one of the most profitable varieties to grow, both for home use and for milling purposes. It produced in our 1923 variety test 61.9 bushels per acre, of sound, merchantable corn. Our 1924 variety test was planted on very low land and was ruined by water. Garrick No. 5 is one of the best silage corns, growing 12 to 16 feet tall and earing freely if well manured on good soil with sufficient rainfall. We produced an average of 18 3-4 tons of silage per acre on an 8-acre field this year.



Silage Crop of Coker's Pedigreed Garrick Strain No. 5.

PRICES: 1 peck, \$1.75; ½ bushel, \$3.25; 1 bushel, \$6.00; 10 bushels, and above, \$5.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Hartsville, S.C.



Garrick Breeding Plot

Coker's Pedigreed Williamson Corn Strain No. 2

Grain—White, deep, with horny, translucent sides.

Prolificacy—One and two-eared.

Season—140 to 160 days.

Cob-Red. Weevil Resistance-Excellent.

A superior strain of Williamson Corn, bred from the best selected hybrid ears. Alternate rows were detasseled and only the best select ears from best stalks on detasseled rows taken for a larger increase. The seed of this new strain is descended from these ears and their later hybrid progeny rows.

Description

Plants vigorous, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 feet high, 1 and 2 ears to the stalk. Ear height $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet, shanks medium short. Ears regularly cylindrical, 8 to 9 inches long; averaging about $2\frac{1}{8}$ " inches in diameter, mainly 16 to 20 rowed. Cob of medium size and red. Kernels deep and of medium size. Color white with horny, translucent sides. It shells out about 85 pounds of corn to 100 pounds of ears.

Williamson Yields

The number of ears per stalk or per acre is not the final test for yield. Other varieties have made two or three times the number of ears, but less actual shelled corn than Williamson. In our 1923 variety test, including 18 varieties, strains and crosses, the five Williamson check rows ranked 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in yield of sound, merchantable corn, averaging 66.3 bushels per acre. Our 1924 variety test was planted on very low land and was ruined by water.

NOTE—Few farmers in this section made good crops of corn this year. On our increase fields, however, we made splendid crops and our seed are of very superior character.



The Mark of Distinction and Quality in Pedigreed Seed.



Ears of Williamson Corn

Coker's Pedigreed Ellis Corn Strain No. 4

Grains-White, deep, with horny, translucent sides.

Cob-White, few red.

Prolificacy—One and two eared.

Season-130 to 150 days.

Weevil Resistance-Excellent.

This new strain of our Ellis corn is descended from the highest yielding crossed progenies of our 1922 ear-to-row test. It is superior to its parent strain in yield record both in field and in test plots. It is also more uniform in type and of better quality.

Reports from growers in many sections indicate that the Ellis does well on many different types of soil. Our breeding work with this variety has all been done on our Highland Farm, the soil of which is very poor, coarse, Norfolk sand. On this farm we make about 50% higher yields with the Ellis than



Bear the Red Heart

with any other variety tried there. While the type and manner of growth fits it for growing on light soils, yet it stands with the best in our variety test where the soil is good.



Ears of Ellis Corn

Description

Plant low and stocky. One and two ears to stalk. Ear height about 2½ feet. Shanks medium short. Ears cylindrical, 7 to 8½ inches long, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and mainly 16 to 18 rowed. Cobs of medium size, mainly white, few red, not pure in this character. Kernels white or cream colored, deep, hard and flinty. Very weevil resistant.

PRICES

1 peck \$1.75; ½ bushel \$3.25; per bushel \$6.00; 10 bushels, and above, \$5.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Hartsville, S. C.

Coker's Pedigreed Portorican Sweet Potatoes Strain No. 1

We started hill-to-row work with the Portorican in 1919. Pedigreed strains were developed from the best hill of our 1919 and 1920 hill-to-row of Portoricans that were great improvements over the best mass selected Portoricans. These were not offered for sale, however, as in our 1921 test we found a hill-to-row that was evidently so superior to anything that we had yet found. In the hill-to-row planted from draws this hill produced at the rate of 418.6 bushels to the acre, with only 8.4 percent slips and 2.1 percent

freaks. It produced 90.2 bushels to acre more than the next highest hill and 232.4 bushels to acre more than the lowest row in the test.

A study of the following table taken from our 1924 variety test record, will show the great advantage of Coker's Pedigreed Portorican over the general Portorican (seed obtained from Pee Dee Experiment Station) and the Nancy Hall varieties.

YIELD RECORDS FROM 1924 SWEET POTATO VARIETY TEST

VARIETY NAME	Bu. Per Acre No. 1	Bu. Per Acre No. 2	Bu. Nos. 1 and 2 Per Acre	Percent Nos. 1 and 2
Coker's Pedigreed Portorican	114.4	36.1	150.5	80.8
Portorican General	85.7	35.7	121.4	71.2
Nancy Hall	87.0	46.2	133.3	69.5

NOTE: Season extremely wet and unfavorable for crop production.

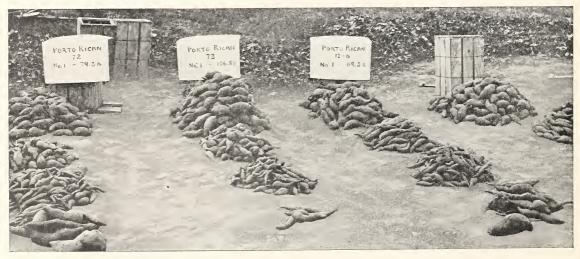
This test was planted from vine cuttings on the first of July, 1924. The cuttings were of uniform length and were carefully planted by hand in holes punched 12 inches apart. The soil is Norfolk sandy loam, and 1000 lbs. of a 1.75-3.5-7 fertilizer was used per acre.

From this table it is evident that Coker's Pedigreed Portorican produced 28.7 bushels per acre more No. 1's than the General, and 27.4 bushels per acre more No. 1's than the Nancy Hall. Not only is this new strain making larger yields, but it is producing a higher percent of merchantable potatoes than any variety that we have tested. Note that in variety tests during 1924 it produced 80.8 percent of No. 1 and No. 2, as against 71.2 percent for the General,

and 69.5 percent for Nancy Hall. Selections from this strain far surpass in yield and quality selections from any of our other strains which goes further to show that we have in this new potato a very superior prepotent blood line.

We only have a small lot of Coker's Pedigreed Portorican potatoes. Most of these were grown on our sandhill farm from vines and are beautiful potatoes—very uniform in type, color and quality, and are carefully crated and cured. We are arranging to grow a quantity of plants from this strain and will offer these subject to production. This potato will increase the yield of the South by at least 10 million bushels when generally introduced. In addition it will increase the uniformity and salability of the crop.

PRICES: \$5.00 per bushel f.o.b. Hartsville, S. C.



Close View of the Graded Product of Three Portorican Hill-to-Row

Ten million dollars annually is not a high estimate of the potential value of this potato to Southern Agriculture-D. R. Coker

Coker's Pedigreed Chestnut Sorghum

Heads—Large, compact.
Seed—Large, brown, 1/3 to 1/2 exposed.
Stalks—Tall, medium small and sweet.
Season—Very early.
Keeping Qualities—The best.

Description

Heads of Coker's Chestnut Sorghum are large, long, cylindrical and compact. Seed are large, one-third to one-half exposed and of dark brown or chestnut color. Stalks are tall, medium small, juicy, sweet and keeping qualities after maturity are the best. Unlike Early Amber, the glumes mostly shed in threshing, giving a nice clean seed sample.

A valuable new sorghum. Distinctly different from any other commercial variety known. Originated by us and offered in 1922 for the first time. While descended from Early Amber, yet it is so very different that to call it even a strain of Amber would be misleading.

Yields

Coker's Chestnut Sorghum in 1921 variety test produced 18.4% more seed than Early Amber, 54.5% more than Sumac. Green forage yield was 44.1% more than Early Amber and 45.1% more than Sumac. In 1923 it produced 20.1% more grain than Early Amber and 51.5% more forage.

PRICES: 1 to 5 lbs., 25c per lb.; 5 to 10 lbs., 20c per lb. Larger quantities quoted on request. We have only a moderate quantity for sale.

Kobe Lespedeza

Kobe Lespedeza is in general the same type as the ordinary form of Japanese Lespedeza which is often called Japanese Clover, but differs in several important ways. It makes several times the growth, the leaves are larger, the plant is much more erect, the stems are not so wiry and are much more easily grazed. Its strong growth is such that it holds its own with carpet grass and almost crowds out Bermuda grass. While we have saved all of this crop for seed there is no question that when grown in full stand, it will make a wonderful hay crop. The self sown seed have persisted in sandy waste land since 1920 and held their own in heavy land in which it was started in 1922. The volunteer plants last season practically submerged all other growth except Dallas and carpet grass, which held on by growing up through the mass of Lespedeza. This year it grew a foot tall on very poor sandy soil.

One pound of seed planted on one-half acre of good land in 4-ft. rows, in hills 15 to 18 inches apart, will probably meet in the rows and produce at least 50 lbs. of seed.



apart, will probably meet in the rows and produce Kobe Lespedeza Growing on Poor Sandy Soil at least 50 lbs. of seed.

in Four-Foot Rows.

PRICES: 50c per oz.; \$3.00 per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; \$5.00 per lb.; \$4.50 per lb., in 5 to 10 lb. quantities.



Coker's Pedigreed Asparagus

The Best High Producing, Tender, Green Asparagus for Market and Home Use.

Coker's Pedigreed Seed Company maintains the leading source of pure seed of the celebrated Washington strains of Pedigreed, high yielding Asparagus. These seed fields have been under the personal supervision of Prof. J. B. Norton, the originator, since they were planted and all our seeds and roots are graded under his direction. Most of the fields of the Washington strains now in America have come from our present stocks. Any one desiring to establish a seed field should get the best—direct from the original reselected stocks. Our fields are isolated from all inferior strains and are receiving expert attention.

"MARY WASHINGTON is so much better that you can SEE the difference."-J. B. Norton.

Prices

Reselected Pedigreed Washington Seed—prices postpaid: Packet, 25c; 1 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$1.90; 1 lb., \$3.30; 5 lbs., and above, \$2.70 per lb.

Pedigreed Mary Washington Seed—prices postpaid: Packet, 30c; 1 oz., 50c; ½ lb., \$1.75; ½ lb., \$3.00; 1 lb., \$5.00; 5 lbs., and above, \$4.00 per lb.

Reselected Pedigreed Mary Washington Seed—prices postpaid: Packet, 50c; 1 oz., \$1.00; ½ lb., \$3.50; ½ lb., \$6.00; 1 lb., \$10.00; 5 lbs., and above, \$8.00 per lb. Selected Pedigreed Mary Washington Roots—prices not prepaid: 50—\$1.40, 100—\$2.40, 500—\$11.00, 1000—\$20. 2½ lbs. of Mary Washington seed will plant one acre in four-foot rows.

Reselected Pedigreed Mary Washington Roots—(Breeding stock; seed from original first generation Mary Washington) prices not prepaid; 50—\$2.80, 100—\$4.80, 500—\$22.00, 1000—\$40.00. These roots are the largest and finest one-year-old roots we ever saw.

O-Too-Tan Beans

We consider the O-too-tan Soy Bean the most valuable new crop for forage and soil improvement that has been introduced in many years. It is superior to the cow pea in every respect except as a human food. It produces a nutritious and palatable hay, yielding twice as much as cow peas (see results three year-test Georgia Station). We have grown it on

several types of soil from stiff bottom to light sand and it did splendidly on all. We harvested over one ton of excellent hay per acre from the poorest of sandhill soil. Two tons is a normal yield from good soil. We recommend planting in rows of 2 to 4 feet width according to soil, giving one or two cultivations. Seed small, black, 350 to 400 thousand to bushel. Bushel plants 5 to 10 acres.

PRICES: 1 pk., \$3.50; ½ bu., \$6.50; 1 bu., \$12.50. Stock very limited.

We also have a few bushels of Laredo Soy Beans. They are earlier and should be planted closer than O-too-tan Beans. They will mature seed at the northern margin of the cotton belt, while O-too-tan may not.

PRICES: 1 pk., \$5.00; ½ bu., \$9.50; 1 bu., \$18.00.

In cases where soy beans are planted on land for the first time better average results will be obtained if the seed are inoculated. This can be furnished either through artificial cultures or better by obtaining soil from field where soy beans have been previously grown. Scrape off dry surface soil and obtain moist soil immediately under, dry in shade. Moisten seed with water to which a little molasses has been added and mix with inoculated soil at the rate of one gallon of soil to one bushel of seed.

ISlandard Of Perfection I Southern Seeds

Coker's Nitrate of Soda and Fertilizer Distributor For Side Applications

Since the beginning of the extensive use of Soda the problems of pulverizing and distribution have been a burden to the farmer. The old laborious hand method leaves a heavy quantity here—not enough there—which often results in spotted and ugly rows. One plant is frequently damaged while its neighbor starves. Large lumps—hand broken—are seldom re-

duced to an economical size; thus much of the material goes to waste and is never used by the plant. Coker's Soda Distributor overcomes both the problems of thorough pulverization and even distribution in one operation. It completely grinds the Soda into small particles and evenly distributes the proper ration of fertilizer in the row.

Saves Labor, Time and Money

An exceptionally light and durable machine is Coker's Soda Distributor, perfected for the purpose of grinding and distributing Nitrate of Soda and other fertilizers at one operation quickly. The thoroughly pulverized material is evenly distributed through two down spouts in two rows simultaneously. In eliminating the present unsatisfactory, slow and expensive hand method, this machine will pay for itself in a single season's use to say nothing of its tremendous saving in time and labor.



Write For Special Bulletin

Descriptive Features

Exceptionally light draft—drawn by one mule, easily covers 15 to 16 acres per day. Thoroughly grinds and evenly distributes 50 to 150 pounds of Soda per acre, and as high as 600 pounds of ground fertilizer per acre—covering either one or two rows at each trip. Down spouts and wheels readily adjustable to width of rows—placing the fertilizer just where it is wanted. Handy shut-

off keys quickly operated—preventing waste when turning at end of rows. Grinding chamber a perfected feature and feed regulators accurate—insuring thorough distribution at low cost. Ample hopper capacity of 150 lbs. of Soda—making frequent refilling unnecessary. This is an exceptionally well-built machine—capable of long wear. Used for row distribution in the side applications of fertilizers.

PRICE: \$30.00 each, f.o.b. Hartsville, S. C.



Coker's Nitrate of Soda Grinders

In the preparation of Nitrate of Soda, particularly for general broadcasting or mixing with other fertilizers, it is essential that the soda be thoroughly pulverized to admit of a uniform, most economical distribution. The two efficient Soda Grinders, illustrated on this page solve this problem most satisfactorily, and they are welcomed by hundreds of farmers who have been seeking a practical method of pulverizing Nitrate of Soda.

Both machines are built upon the same grinding principle. The same efficient, thorough pulverizing is done by both, and both are designed to crush soda in the most practical, time-saving and economical way. Both are easy to handle, the only material difference being the size.

Coker's Soda Grinder No. 2

A very simple, hand power durable machine, easily fed with one hand while propelled by the other. A second operator can be used to advantage in shoveling the pulverized soda into sacks as it passes through the machine. In both the No. 2 and the No. 3 Grinders a cast metal screen prevents soda leaving the grinding chamber until thoroughly pulverized, which feature insures the crushing of soda into small particles. The No. 2 is a handy, light machine and can be easily carried from place to place or loaded into open truck or wagon and

hauled to the field for immediate service. Can be equipped with power pulley if desired at slight extra cost. Capacity 6 to 8 tons per day.

Coker's Soda Grinder No. 3

A thoroughly practical, power driven grinder, propelled by tractor, one-horse power motor or light gas engine. Substantial and durable. Specially constructed feed case holds sack of uncrushed soda, which when automatically turned upside-down feeds through the hopper into grinders. Equipped underneath with a special delivery which allows the sewing and unloading of one sack while another is being filled, thus saving time. Simple, no delicate parts. Two to four men required to operate. Capacity 15 to 20 tons per day.

Nitrate of Soda should be used as quickly as possible after grinding.



Saves Trouble
Saves Money
Crushes
Uniformly
Rapid
Efficient
Durable
Substantial
Pays for Itself
in Short While



Patented Burrs in grind box are so constructed as to Positively Eliminate Choking, Clogging, and Sticking.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL BULLETIN

PRICES: Coker's Soda Grinder No. 2, \$28.50 each; Coker's Soda Grinder No. 3, \$65.00 each, f.o.b. Hartsville, S. C.



Coker's Single Row Distributors

The three illustrations on this page, made from actual photographs of Coker's Single Row Fertilizer Distributors tell the story of these efficient Distributors more in detail than it is possible for us to write in the limited space allotted. Look them over carefully, select the Distributors best suited to your requirements and send us your order.

These Distributors are neat in appearance and strongly built—constructed entirely of metal except the handles. Wheels, bearings and covers are of high-grade casting. All frame work is built of steel and hoppers constructed of durable galvanized iron.

Each model is equipped with specially made gray iron covers which cover the fertilizer in a most satisfactory and efficient manner and are so shaped as not to require any holding up of the handles even when the hopper is filled to capacity. When the covers wear out they can be as easily changed as a plow point and at small cost.

Coker's Single Row Distributor No. 51

This machine delivers fertilizers to the ground by a vibrating shoe—a construction well-known to users of commercial fertilizers. It will render efficient service in all sections where the soil is not too rocky or hilly. A metal plate control regulates distribution from 150 to 800 pounds per acre. The metal hopper holds 50 to 60 pounds of fertilizer.

PRICE:-\$7.50 each f.o.b. Hartsville, S. C.

Coker's Single Row Distributor No. 52

The material is forced through two regulated openings in bottom of hopper to the ground by specially designed force feed propeller blades which effect an even flow of fertilizer. This fertilizer is not driven by either chain belt or spur gears, but a specially constructed guaranteed positive drive which entirely eliminates all spur gear and chain belt troubles. Easily adjusted control regulates distribution from 100 to 1000 pounds per acre. Metal hopper holds 65 to 75 pounds of fertilizer.

PRICE:-\$11.50 each f.o.b. Hartsville, S. C.

Coker's Single Row Distributor No. 53

A specially designed taper propeller feed forces the fertilizer through rear end opening which feature because of the special construction enables this machine to distribute all grades of commercial fertilizers evenly. The feed is regulated by the readily adjusted speed of the taper propeller. This distributor is also equipped with our special guaranteed positive drive which overcomes all troubles caused by breaking of chain belts or spur gears. Handy shut off saves fertilizer while turning end of rows. This machine distributes from 400 to 1500 pound of fertilizer per acre. Metal hopper holds from 75 to 100 pounds of fertilizer.

PRICE:-\$15.75 each f.o.b. Hartsville, S. C.

Write For Special Bulletin



Coker's Plow Stocks

The problem of adjustment in plows is one thoroughly solved with the plows we offer. Limited space prohibits a full description. They are all more fully presented in a special folder, which will be gladly sent free on request. A glance at the illustrations below, however, will readily show their adaptability in caring for accuracy of depth, ease of adjustment and lasting service.

Coker's E.M.C. No. 31

A durable plow that controls adjustments by a simple slotted piece of malleable casting and a collar to hold it in place. The upright standard is quickly adjusted without use of wrench or other tools. An unusually quick adjustment is its feature. Equipped with either standard or Coker's Three-Member Clevis.

Coker's E.M.C. No. 30

In this plow the upright standard is adjusted to the minutest fraction by a simple hand screw that is easily operated. The feature of this plow is the large variation of adjustments possible. Equipped with either standard of Coker's Three-Member Clevis.

Coker's Kelly No. 10

An old favorite improved by a stronger beam. Easy adjustments. A satisfactory plow in every respect.

Coker's J.M.B. No. 20

A plow well and favorably known by thousands of users in the Carolinas. Durability is its main feature, insured by a strong one-piece easting.

Coker's J.M.B. Nos. 21, 24, and 25

Each of these plows is exceptionally strong. Each is equipped with durable steel beam and Coker's two-member clevis. Each allows ample adjustment to enable one to set the plow as deep or as shallow as desired. The No. 25 is without slide bar.

Coker's Two-Member Clevis

An easily adjusted clevis, consisting of a curved member and its lock. It is a new design. Simple and durable. There are no bolts or screws to effect it. It permits a wide range of depth.

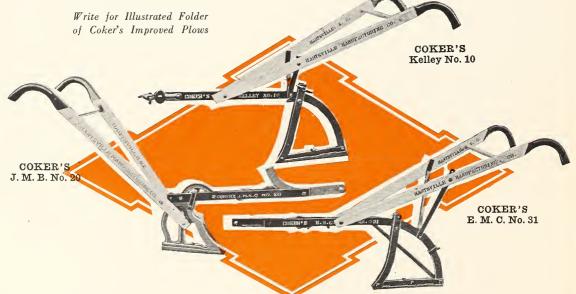
Coker's Three-Member Clevis

A simple improved clevis that permits of 9 different adjustments of the hitch member. This design is new, simple, efficient and desirable. All adjustments quickly made without use of any tools.

Coker's Two-Member and Three-Member Clevises both prevent heavy down pulling on the mule's back and eliminate necessity of changing bank band.

PRICES

C 1 1 TT 11 3T 10 TO 1 C 1	+ - 00
Coker's Kelley No. 10 Plow Stock	\$5.00
Coker.s J. M. B. No. 20 Plow Stock	6.00
Coker's J. M. B. No. 21 Plow Stock	5.50
Coker's J. M. B. No. 24 Plow Stock	5.50
Coker's J. M. B. No. 25 Plow Stock	4.50
Coker's E. M. C. No. 30 Plow Stock	
(Standard Clevis)	5.00
Coker's E. M. C. No. 30 Plow Stock	
(Coker's 3-Member Clevis)	5.25
Coker's E. M. C. No. 31 Plow Stock	
(Standard Clevis)	4.75
Coker's E. M. C. No. 31 Plow Stock	
(Coker's 3-Member Clevis)	5.00



Standard Of Perfection Took Southern Seeds to

Utility Two-Row Cotton Duster

Contrary to general belief the spreading of calcium arsenate effectively is not a simple problem. Mechanical precision, uniformity and thoroughness produced by this machine give you a better and more even distribution of the poison and saves much material, time and money.

Easy Operation — A simple machine, easily handled, even by the most ignorant labor.

Light Carriage—Insures greater speed. One mule should easily poison many acres in a day with this duster.

Two Rows at Once—By covering two rows at once much time is saved and a more uniform poisoning effect is possible.

Mechanical Perfection and simplicity of parts thoroughly breaks up and uniformly spreads with precision.

Economical— Will pay for itself many times over.

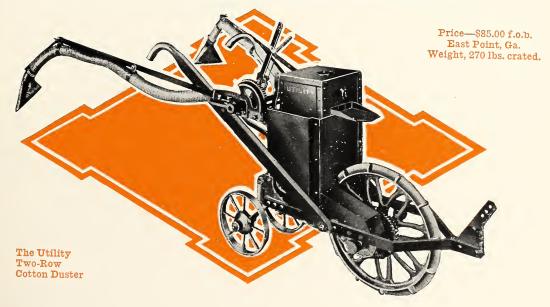
Substantial—Built of strongest materials; can stand many hard knocks without damage.

Durable — Will last for years. ALL METAL construction prevents corrosion by poison.

How it Operates

The dust is fed from the water-tight box into the suction of a blower. In passing through the blower the dust is broken up and thoroughly mixed with the air, and the poison is discharged at the nozzles in a fine smoke which completely covers the plant. The range of adjustment in the height and spread of the nozzles is ample. The dust box is full size, holds twenty-two pounds of arsenate, and is fitted with an agitator which prevents bridging over. feeder is controlled by a lever and may be closed quickly and opened to the same adjustment without guess work. All shocks are absorbed by a spring cushion drive. The machine is easily turned without lifting, by means of swivel rear wheels.

Write for Special Folder Illustrating and Describing the Utility Duster in Detail.



Standard Of Perfection 7 For Southern Seeds

Coker's Special "Clipper" Seed Cleaner and Grader

A Prime Factor in Economical, Efficient Farming

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost to Southern farmers by the planting of small, undeveloped, shriveled, defective, injured, rotted non-productive seed as well as chaff and trash. The average seed usually used contains an astonishingly large percentage of waste. To invest acreage of good land, fertilizer and effort trying to make dead seed and trash grow is ridiculous, and yet a nice margin of profit is quite frequently lost to the planter through lack of care in cleaning and grading his seed. Common seeds frequently run 25% to 50% unproductive,

Coker's Special "Clipper" Seed Cleaner

No Extras

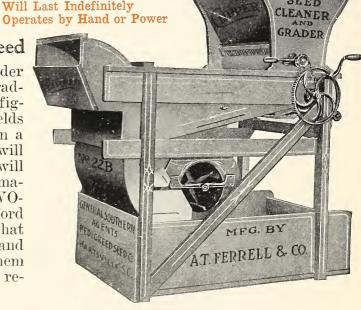
Removes all light, immature seed and all trash and foreign matter—by double screens and vertical air blast method. The most effective seed grader on the market. Does effective work with all Southern seeds, including Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Cotton, Cow Peas, Sorghum, Soy,

Beans, Burr Clover, Kaffir Corn, Vetch, Milo Maize, Alfalfa, Millet, Rape, Crimson Clover Onion Seed, etc. All "Coker Special Clippers" are fitted with a special assortment of Twelve Screens. Write for special bulletin on Clipper Seed Cleaners.

Simple in Construction Easy to Operate No Complicated Parts

Clean and Grade Your Seed

Now is a good time to consider buying a Seed Cleaner and Grader. When you sit down and figure the profit in increased yields from planting seed graded on a Clipper Seed Cleaner, you will find that at the outside it will take only one year for this machine to pay for itself on a TWO-HORSE farm. Can you afford not to make an investment that will yield a hundred percent, and more every year? We sell them on 30 days' trial, with money refunded if unsatisfactory.



Coker's Improved No. 22-B Clipper Cleaner is especially designed to clean and grade cotton seed as well as all general seeds. All three models are equipped with 12 screens. The No. 22-B and 2-B machines are furnished with both hand crank and power pulley while the 1-B is equipped with only hand crank.

PRICES Coker's Improved No. 22-B Clipper Cleaner. \$57.00 f.o.b. Coker's Special No. 2-B Clipper Cleaner. 48.50 Hartsville, S. C. Coker's Special No. 1-B Clipper Cleaner. 40.00

Business Terms

LOCATION—General Office and Seed Breeding Farms located at Hartsville, Darlington County, South Carolina, on the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line Railways.

VISITORS INVITED—We welcome visitors who are interested in the work we are doing, and, if notified in time, will meet them at the station on arrival. Many visit us each year—many from distant states and foreign countries.

PRICES—Our prices are cash with order. If remittance is not sent with order, it means a delay until we can write and receive the amount. Customers who have established their responsibility may have shipments made with sight draft attached to bill of lading. We make no special prices or reductions. We believe our seeds are worth what we charge for them, to one the same as another.

REMITTANCE may be made by personal check, bank check, money order, cash or stamps. We are not responsible for your remittance or order until it reaches us.

TEN PER CENT DEPOSIT—On all cotton seed orders booked prior to December 1st for spring shipment we require a ten per cent deposit of the total amount of the order to be made on or before December 1st. On orders placed after December 1st, for later shipment, a ten per cent deposit is required with order. Customers who have established their responsibility may place their orders for immediate shipment with sight draft attached to bill of lading.

METHOD OF SHIPPING—Small shipments to a distance are usually cheapest by Express or Parcel Post. If you are not sure about cheapest way to have shipment made, send us a sufficient amount to pay charges and we will send cheapest way and return to you any balance after paying charges. Large shipments are always cheapest by freight.

PREPAY STATION—If your station is a prepay freight station, the amount of freight charges must be added to your remittance. Shipments to prepay stations cannot be made order notify.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY—Our seed are all carefully tested for germination and purity before they are sent out. Attached to every bag of seed we ship is a card on which is printed the percentage of germination and purity of that partic

ular lot of seed. (See also paragraph under the caption, "Our Claims"). However, under no circumstances will we be responsible for the germination of seed after they have been planted as there are many reasons for imperfect germination of planted seeds other than their vitality, and, in no case do we give any warranty, expressed or implied, as to descriptions, quality or productivity of our seed. If customer does not accept seed under these conditions they are to be returned at once.

WOUR RESPONSIBILITY—Examine your seed when you receive them and test them in any way you see fit. If, for any reason, they are not satisfactory, they may be returned to us within ten days after they are received, in the original package, at our expense, and we will refund entire purchase price. Customers must accept all responsibility for seed which have been in their possession more than ten days as the vitality of any seed may be lessened or killed after leaving our warehouse by subjection to moisture, heat, brine, chemicals, etc. Read carefully conditions stated under the caption "Our Responsibility."

WHEN THE SEED ARRIVE—Our seed are put up in substantial bags and delivered to the railroad in good order. When seed arrive in bad order, do not accept the shipment or pay the freight until your station agent makes a statement to that effect on your receipted freight bill. Send this freight bill to us and we will make claim and collect it from the railway company for you.

OUR CLAIMS—We make no claims which our seed do not prove; we give the best quality seed that careful and expert breeding can produce; we exercise a personal care in handling our seeds at every point, recleaning and eliminating all except the strong and vital as far as mechanically possible.

YOUR PROTECTION—Our seed are all sent out in bags labeled "Coker's Pedigreed Seed" and bearing our Registered Trade Mark. Each bag also bears the O. K. tag of our President and is officially sealed before leaving our warehouse. No seed is genuine "Coker's Pedigreed Seed" unless it bears our official O. K. under seal and our Registered "Trade Mark." Protect yourself by insisting upon having only seed bearing our official O. K. tag and Registered Trade Mark.

COKER'S PEDIGREED SEED CO.

David R. Coker, President HARTSVILLE, S. C.



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HARTSVILLE, S. C.